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*View
of
the
North
River*

*Swiss
Cottage*

*View
of
the
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*View
of
the
River*



Holyoke

ABOUT two hundred and sixty-five years ago Captain Elizier Holyoke and Captain Rowland Thomas, with a band of trusty followers, started from Springfield to explore and survey the surrounding country extending as far as Northampton and Hadley. Thomas kept to the west bank of the Connecticut and Holyoke followed the trail on the east side. Thus when they came to the two majestic mountains, like sentinels on either side of the streams, they christened them Mt. Tom and Mt. Holyoke. It is from the latter that the Paper City received its name. It was known first as Ireland Parish, however, because a family named Riley had settled there in 1845, attracted by the fertile fields.

After Holyoke grew to be an industrial center, the people began to desire an individual existence, as they had been a part of Springfield hitherto, so that March 14, 1850, the legislature incorporated the town. The first city government was organized January, 1874.

Holyoke today manufactures the most paper of any city in the world and her immense dam furnishes power for silk, cotton, woolen, thread, and wire mills as well. New industries are every day locating here, making the city increase in size and importance. Despite the fact that it is a manufacturing city, its location and surroundings are wonderfully beautiful. All cities situated in the valley of the Connecticut are especially proud of the fact but Holyoke is favored beyond all the rest. She has imposing mountains all about her, she has beautiful parks within her city limits, she has unusually fine business and residential streets, handsome buildings, and an admirable school system.

Mt. Holyoke College is situated only three miles from Holyoke and adds further to the city's educational reputation. Mt. Holyoke Seminary was founded by Mary Lyon in 1837 and a charter was granted it as a college in 1893. Every advantage, whether academic, athletic, or social, is offered the student there. The eight hundred, or more, girls who attend do much to help the trade in Holyoke and add refinement to the social life.

Northampton

A SMALL band of pioneers from Springfield and Hartford settled in "The Meadow City" in 1654. The Indian name of the locality, "Nonotuck," was first given to the hamlet but among the settlers were natives of Northampton, England, and they effected the adoption of the permanent name. The town was made a city in 1883 and the population now is approximately 19,000. A world-wide fame has come to Northampton as the home and parish for 23 years of Jonathan Edwards, the great theologian and preacher; also through its educational and charitable institutions. In the business world it is noted as a silk-manufacturing center, and was one of the first towns in America to attempt the raising of mulberry trees and the culture of the silk-worm.

Smith College, founded in 1874 by Sophia Smith by a bequest of \$365,000, now has nearly 1,100 students, and is the largest women's college in America. Clarke School for the Deaf, endowed by John Clarke with \$350,000 was the first public establishment in the United States where the deaf were taught to read the lip and the dumb to articulate. The Hill Kindergarten and Industrial School was the first endowed kindergarten in this country. The Burnham-Capen School is an important institution, enrolling about 200 pupils. The Home Culture Club, a unique educational and social organization founded by George W. Cable, the author, is doing a grand work among the laboring people.

Northampton is also the home of one of the most remarkable institutions in America, the Smith Charities, endowed 60 years ago by Oliver Smith, a miserly bachelor, who left a fund of over \$300,000 for the benefit of "indigent boys, indigent female children, indigent young women and indigent widows." About \$1,500,000 has been bestowed on widows and fatherless, and the funds invested now aggregate \$400,000. A special fund of \$300,000 is to be devoted to a pattern farm and industrial school.

The city today is the center of a spreading system of electric railways reaching in all directions over the valley and to the adjacent hills, giving this vicinity peculiar advantages and attractions for summer outings.

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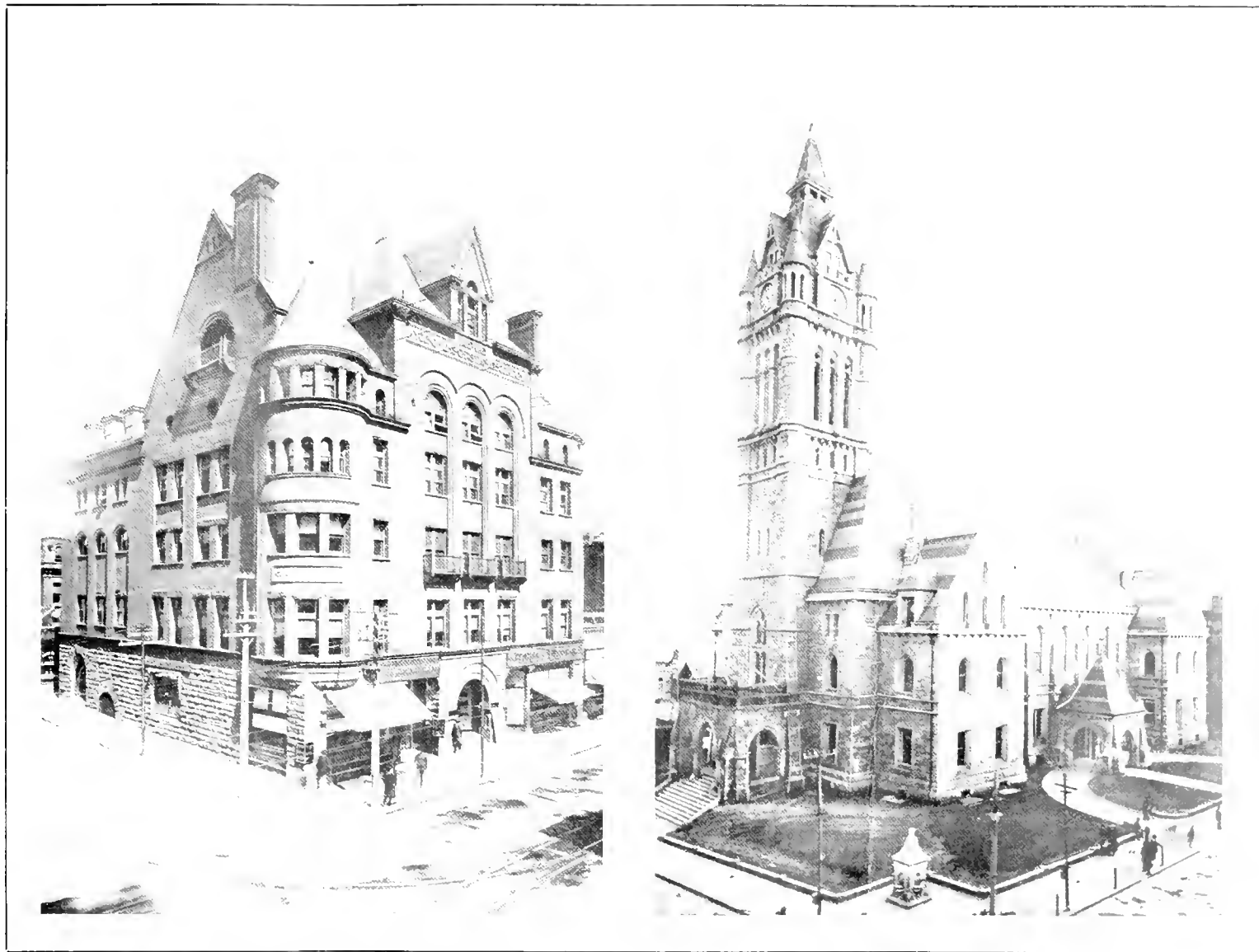
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VIEW OF HIGH STREET, HOLYOKE, LOOKING SOUTH



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, HOLYOKE

Corner of High and Appleton streets. The work of construction was begun in 1891 and the structure was completed in 1893. Cost about \$132,000. It is regarded as one of the most worthy and useful institutions in the city. The Association was organized in 1856.

HOLYOKE CITY HALL

Located at the corner of High and Dwight streets, in the heart of the business section. Designed by the famous architect, the late Charles Boyle Atwood. Built of granite at a cost of \$200,000 and completed in 1875. The tower is modeled after the Tower of London.

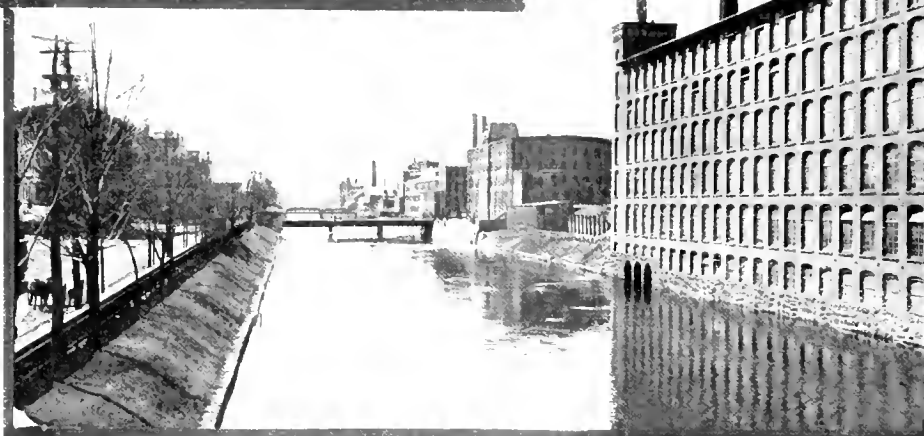
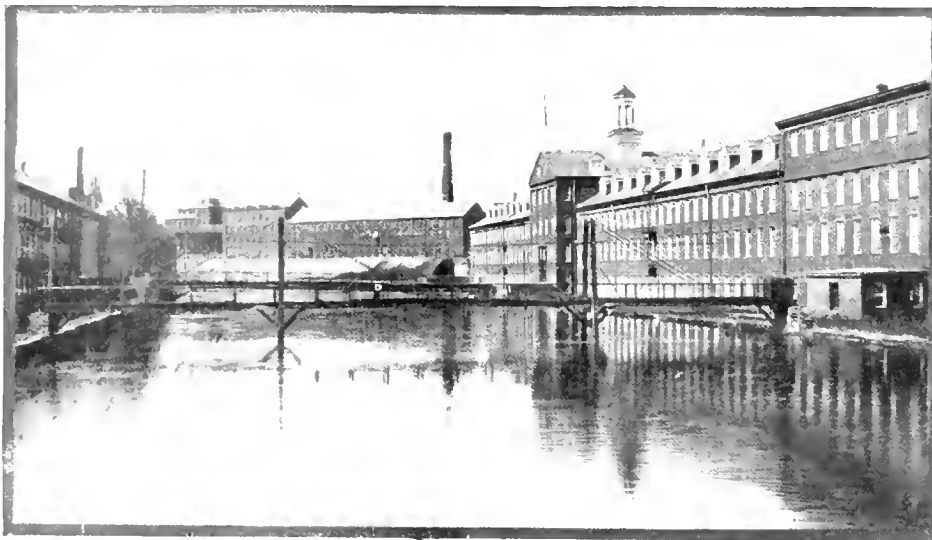


HOLYOKE POST OFFICE

Corner Main and Race streets. This United States Government building was completed in April, 1905, and cost about \$110,000. It is built of Vermont marble. The lobby is almost entirely of New Hampshire marble.



HOLYOKE CITY LIBRARY



VIEWS OF THE SECOND LEVEL CANAL

Looking west, showing the buildings of the American Thread Company

Looking south, showing Flatiron Block, containing general offices of the American Writing Paper Company on the left, and the Lyman Mills in foreground on right.



HOLYOKE DAM

This great dam was built by the Holyoke Water Power Company and completed in 1900 at a cost of \$1,000,000. To this, the finest dam in the country, is due the continued prosperity of Holyoke, the largest manufacturing city in the world supplied wholly by water power.

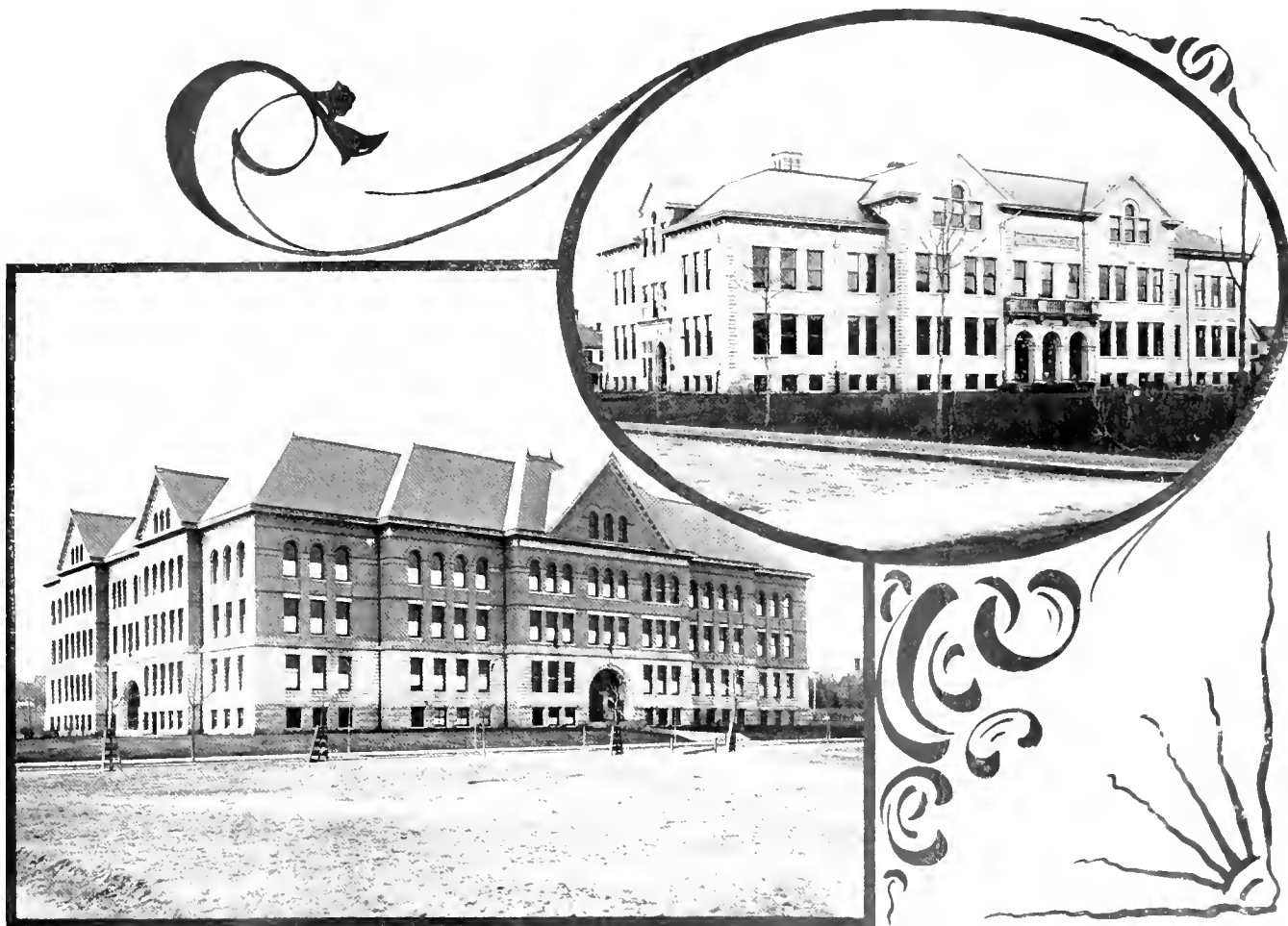
OVERFLOW FROM FIRST LEVEL CANAL INTO SECOND LEVEL CANAL

Showing the mill of the Whiting Paper Company on the left, with Mt. Holyoke in the distance.



REPRESENTATIVE CHURCHES OF HOLYOKE

St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church is on Hampden Street, corner of Chestnut. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, corner of Locust and Appleton streets. The Second Congregational Church, corner of Appleton and Maple streets. Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, corner of Sargent and Maple streets.

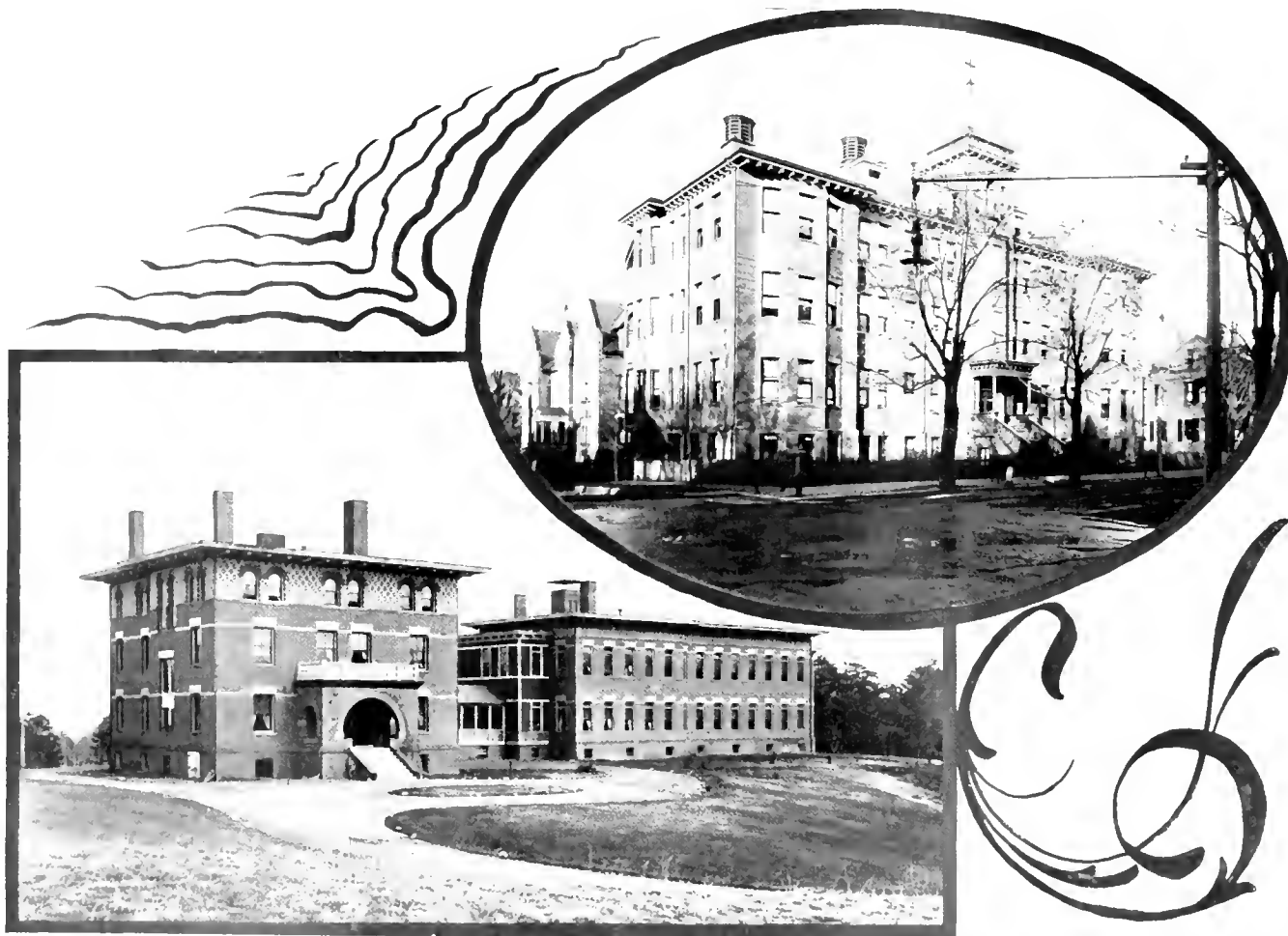


HIGH SCHOOL, HOLYOKE

Situated in square bounded by Pine, Hampshire and Beech streets, it ranks with the finest models of school architecture in the country. It is four stories high and constructed of light brick. It was completed in 1898 at a cost of over \$200,000.

HIGHLANDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, HOLYOKE

Located on square bounded by Waldo, Lincoln, Nonotuck and Allyn streets. Built of light brick with granite and sandstone trimmings. Contains 16 rooms and large assembly hall. Cost \$90,000.



HOLYOKE CITY HOSPITAL

This fine hospital building, erected by public subscription at a cost of \$53,000, is located on Beech Street, with an extension overlooking Northampton Street. Was dedicated in 1893, is non-sectarian in character, and is maintained by the Hospital Aid Association, composed entirely of women.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL, HOLYOKE

Corner of Elm and Dwight streets. One of the city's most honored institutions. Conducted by the Sisters of Providence. It was dedicated in 1895, and accommodates seventy-five patients besides the community of Sisters.



HAMPDEN PARK, HOLYOKE

A delightful resting place in the heart of the city. In the center stands a beautiful memorial to the soldiers and sailors who died in the Civil War.



HOLYOKE AND SOUTH HADLEY FALLS BRIDGE.

A fine example of modern bridge architecture spanning the Connecticut River between Holyoke and South Hadley Falls.



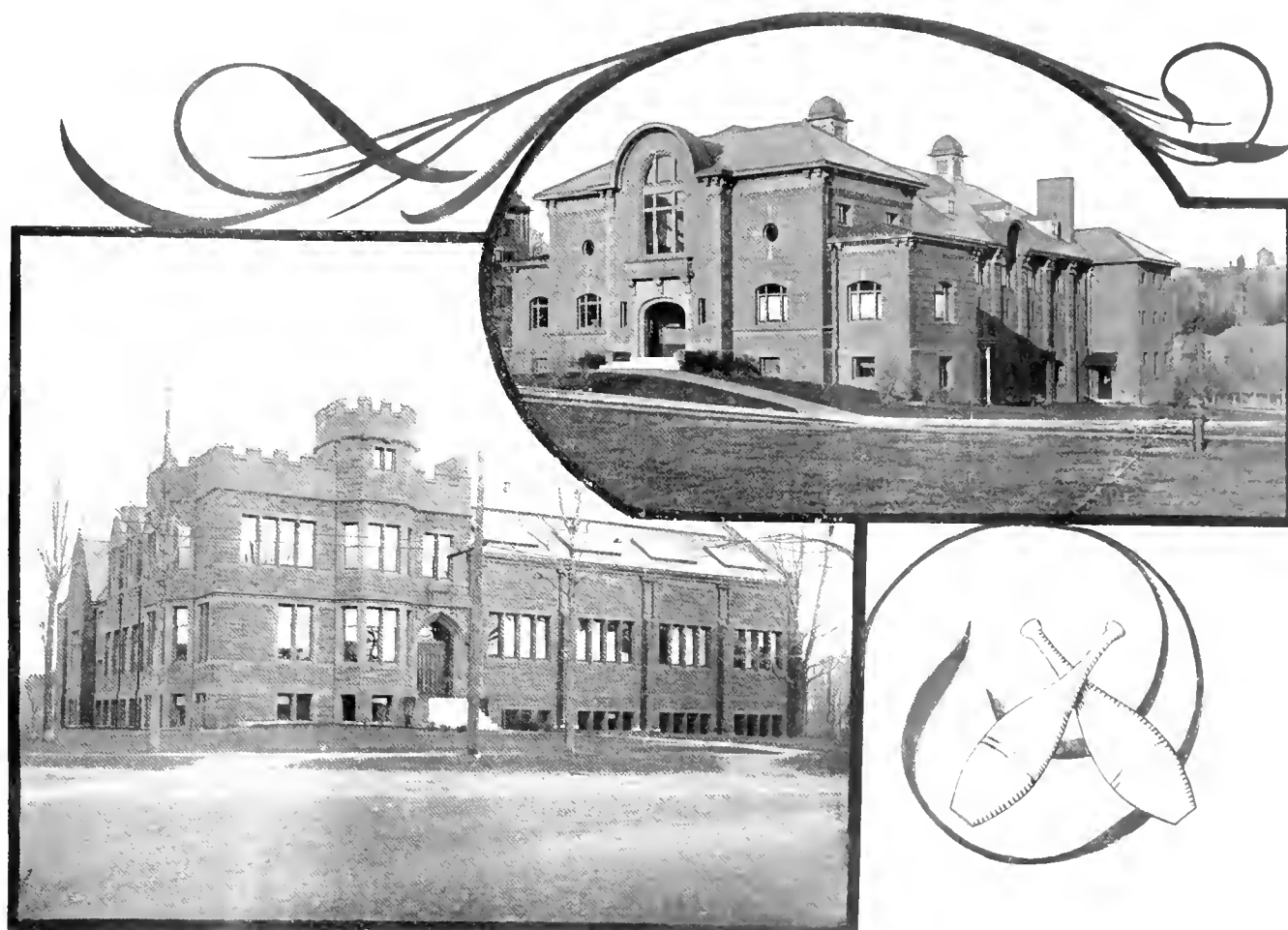
HOLYOKE CANOE CLUB HOUSE

This splendid club house at Smith's Ferry was completed in 1903 at a cost of \$10,000. The construction is of cement, and it is considered one of the handsomest canoe club houses in the State.



MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE

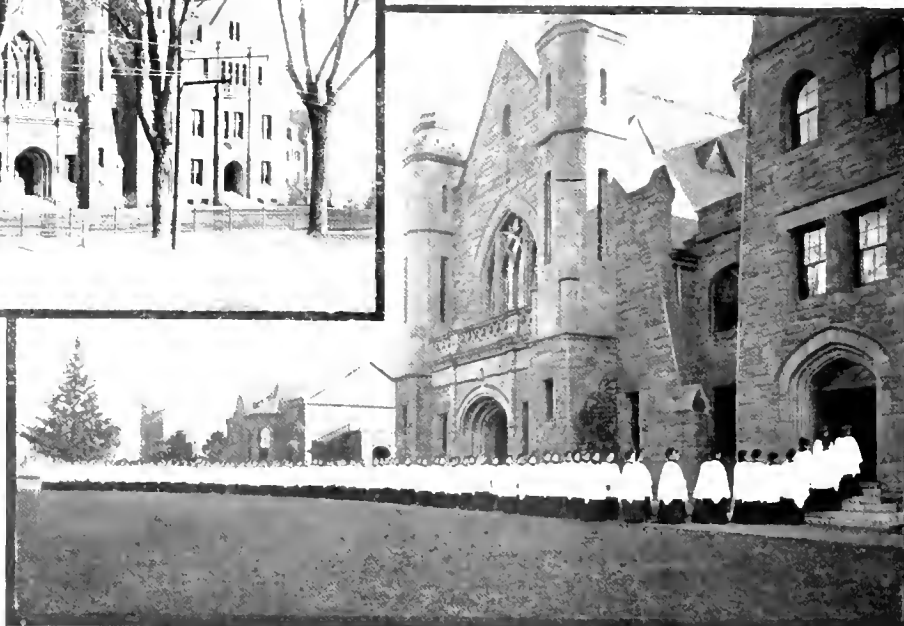
From North Campus looking south. At the extreme left is Williston Hall, through the trees Safford Hall, with Mead Hall in the distance and Brigham Hall at the right.



MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE

Dwight Memorial Art Building given to the College by Mr. John Dwight.

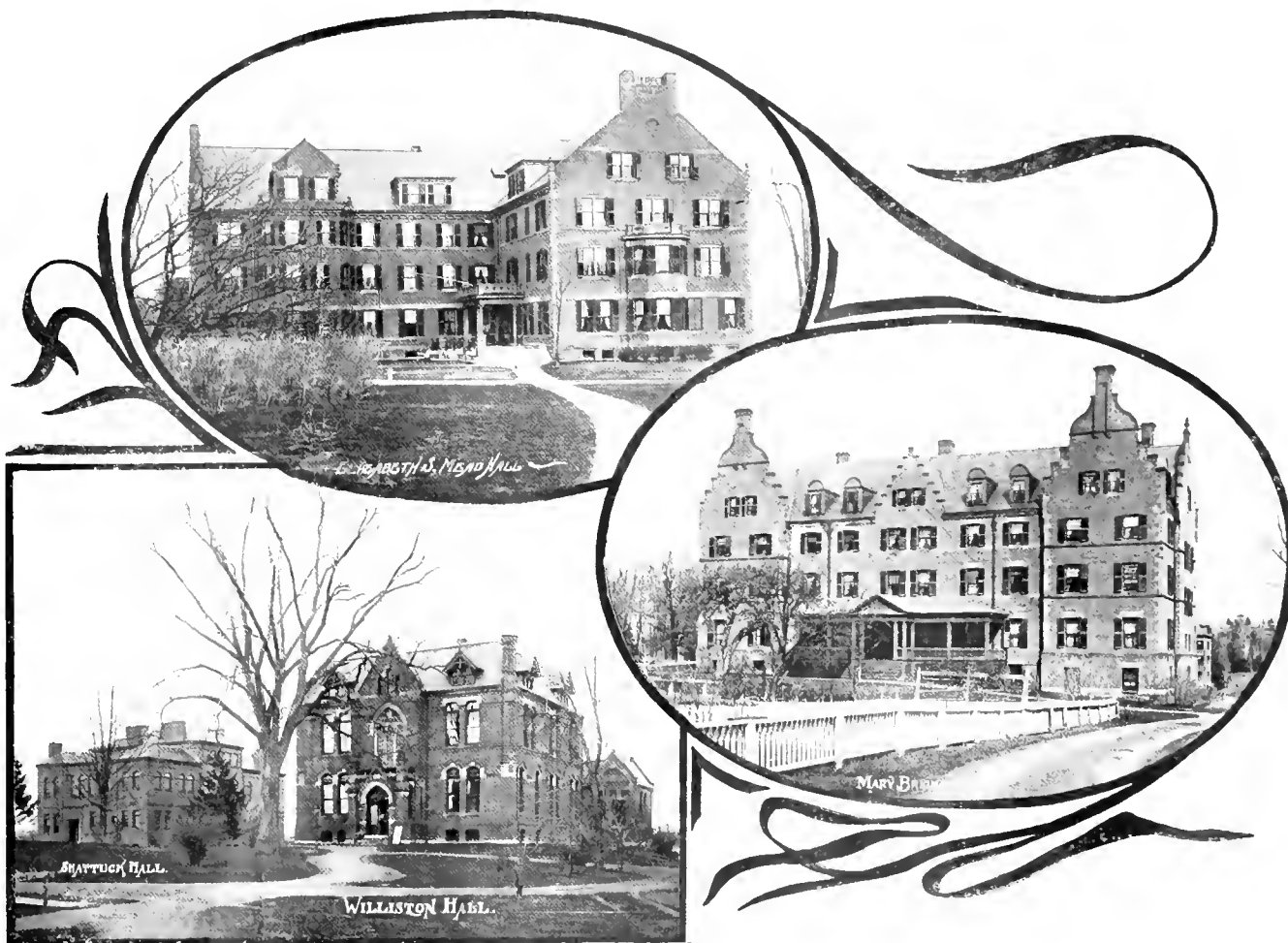
The Gymnasium, with Goodnow Park and Observatory in distance.



MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE

The Mary Lyon Chapel.

Mt. Holyoke Vested Choir entering Mary Lyon Chapel



MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE

Elizabeth S. Mead Hall was named in honor of Elizabeth S. Mead who was president from 1890 to 1900. The Mary Brigham Hall is a memorial presented by the Alumnae of New York and Brooklyn. The Shattuck and Williston Halls are two fine specimens of college architecture. In front of the latter is shown a rare black walnut tree.



MAIN STREET, NORTHAMPTON

A view of the principal street of Northampton, looking from railroad bridge.



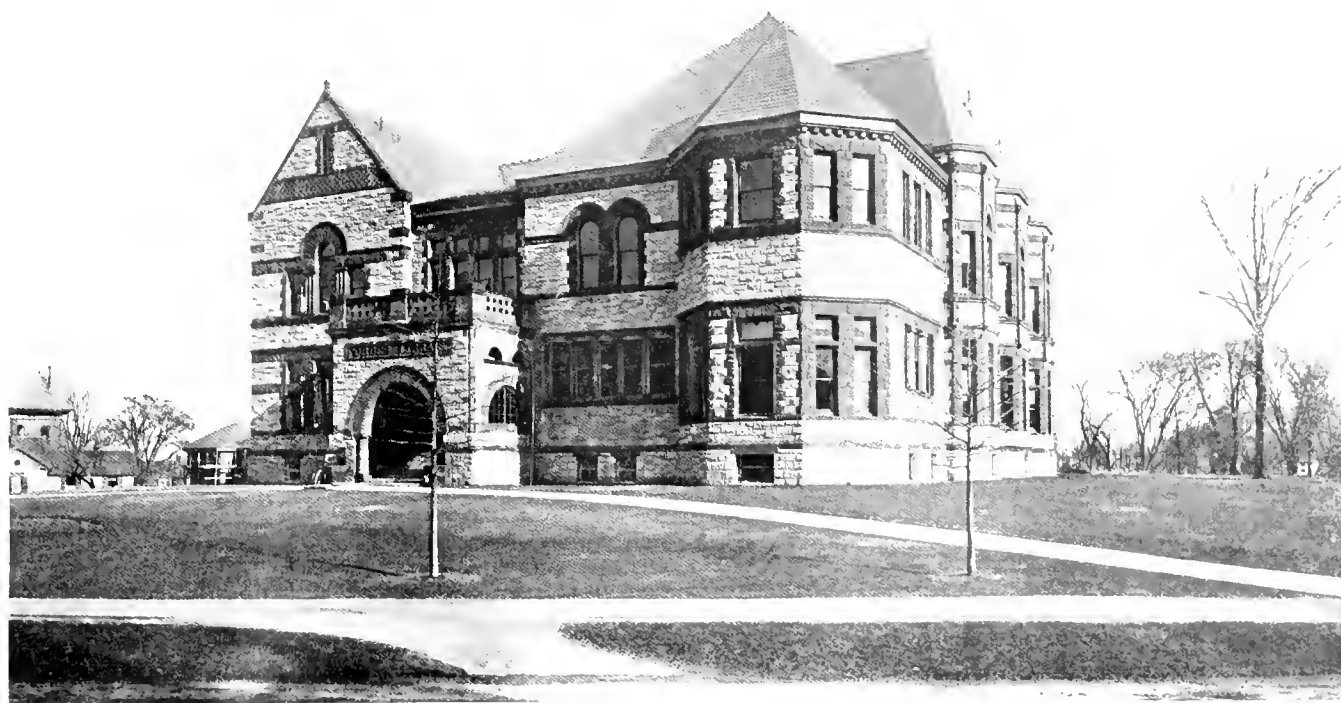
WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, NORTHAMPTON

This view shows in the center the First Congregational Church which occupies the site of a church erected by the original settlers in 1664, also site of church in which Jonathan Edwards preached. The church society is one of the oldest in the country. The corner building at the left of church is the Northampton Bank in which the famous burglary was committed. At the extreme left is the Mansion Block, the well-known hostelry. The Northampton Institution for Savings building is at the right of church.



NORTHAMPTON POST OFFICE

Erected in 1904 on Pleasant Street, a short distance from Main Street and opened in June, 1905. The land and building cost \$70,000. Accommodations are ample for many years to come. Two rural free delivery routes now start from here and the rapidly increasing receipts indicate that the office will be promoted into the first class before long.



FORBES' LIBRARY, NORTHAMPTON

A gift to the city by the late Judge Charles E. Forbes, with an endowment fund exceeding \$300,000. It has a capacity for more than 1,000,000 volumes. Annual income of book fund \$12,000 which must be invested in books, photographs or works of art. One of the largest and most progressive of the endowed libraries of the country.



PLYMOUTH INN, NORTHAMPTON

Erected in 1896 at a cost of \$110,000 just outside the College Campus by DeWitt Smith, a New York promoter, as a dormide for the wealthier students of Smith College. Later made a hotel and apartment house.



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, NORTHAMPTON

Devoted entirely to the work of the Association. Considered one of the best equipped Y. M. C. A. buildings in Western Massachusetts.



ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, NORTHAMPTON

One of the largest and best appointed edifices in Western Massachusetts. It occupies a commanding site on Elm Street facing the entrance to Smith College Campus. The Chemistry building of Smith College is shown at the left, and beyond is a section of the Albright House, a Smith College dormitory facing on Bedford Terrace.



CARNEGIE HOUSE OF THE HOME CULTURE CLUBS, NORTHAMPTON

A unique educational institution founded in the city in 1887 by the novelist, George W. Cable. This building cost \$50,000, which was given to the Clubs by Andrew Carnegie in 1904. It is the third of three buildings used by the Clubs in home educational work.



NORTHAMPTON HIGH SCHOOL

A handsome structure in buff brick erected in 1895 at a cost of nearly \$100,000 on the corner of Main Street and Boulevard just above the Academy of Music. It is already outgrown by the phenomenal and unexpected increase in attendance and an extension is proposed for the near future. The tower of the old High School building appears at the rear.



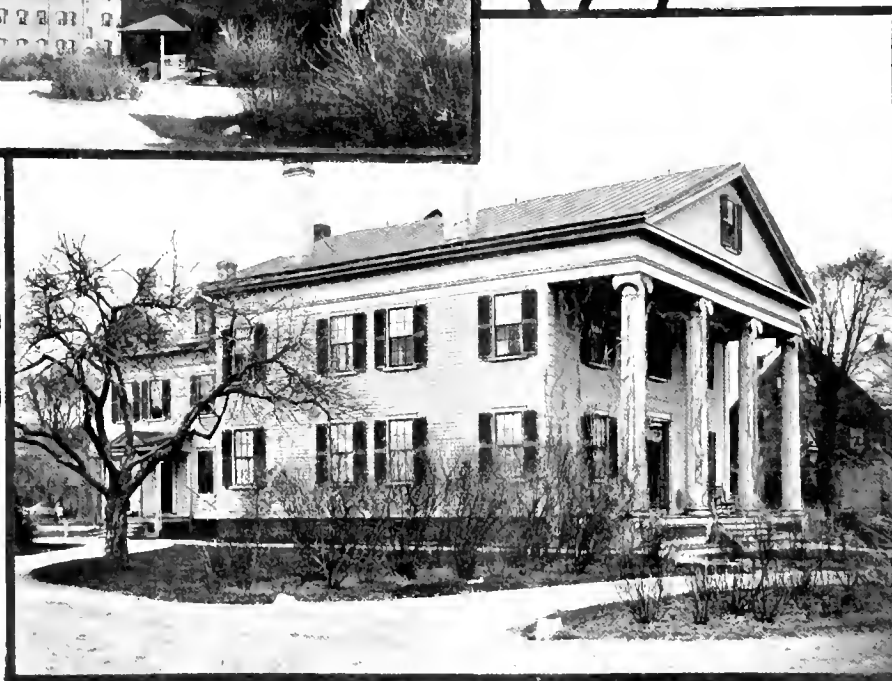
THE EDWARDS ELM, NORTHAMPTON

This famous old tree stands in front of the site of Jonathan Edwards' home on King Street. Tradition says that the great divine planted it himself. Its lofty branches became dangerous in 1903 and were cut back, as shown, to save the tree from complete destruction. It is one of the celebrated landmarks of Northampton.



SMITH COLLEGE, NORTHAMPTON

The upper view shows Smith College as seen from Forbes' Library. Assembly Hall with its magnificent tower overlooks the city from the front of the Campus. It is the original college building and contains the Administration Offices and the Auditorium where Commencement Exercises are held. The lower view is across Smith College Campus from a point in front of Seely's Hall, showing Hillyer Art Gallery on the left, and President Seely's house at the right.



SMITH COLLEGE CAMPUS

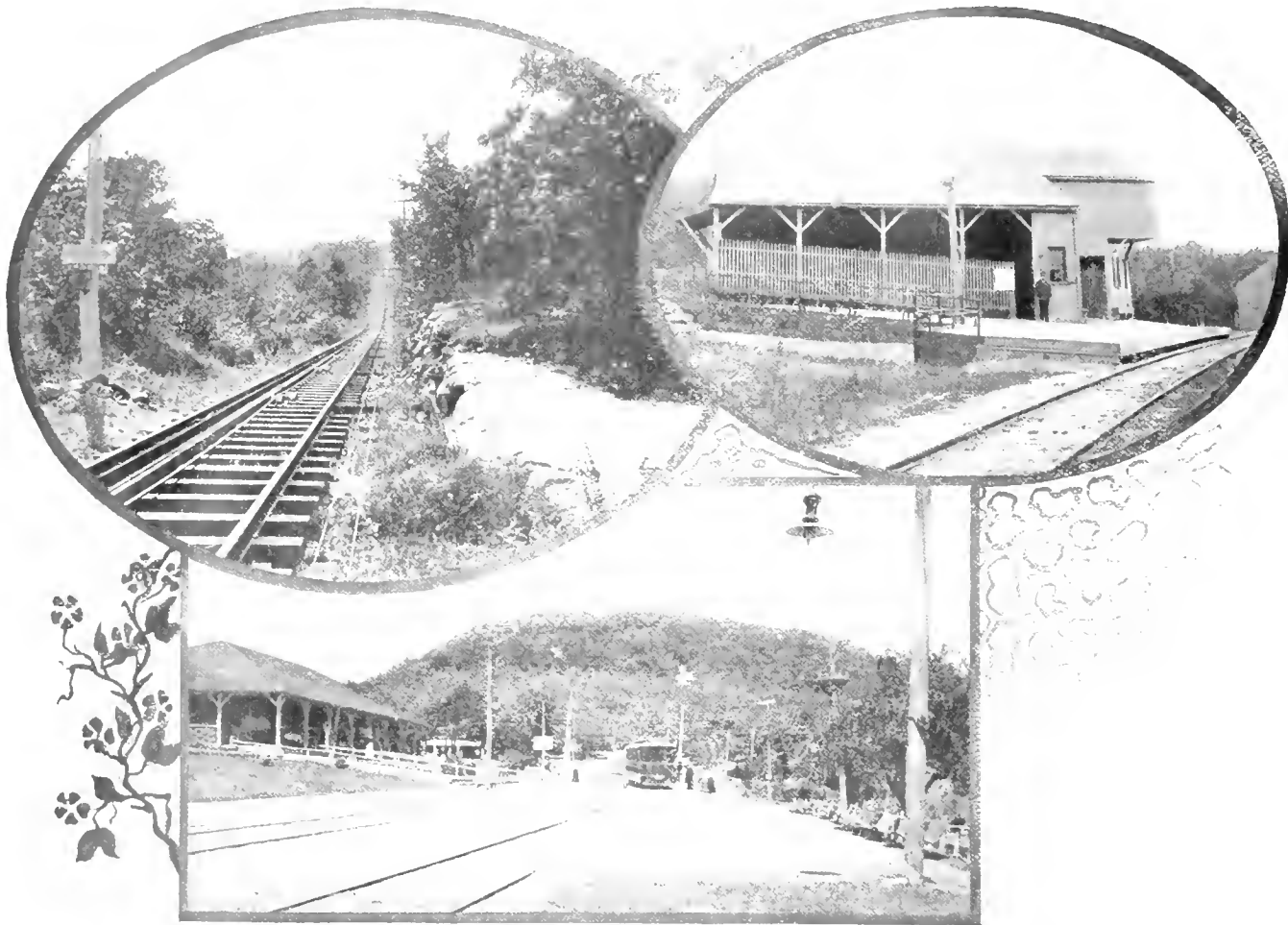
Smith College Campus, showing the Alumnæ Gymnasium at left, the Norris House in center and the Tyler House at the right. The site of these substantial buildings was once a marsh. Each of the dormitories accommodates about fifty students.

This is the original building, the old Dewey Homestead, which occupied a commanding site overlooking the town, when the College bought the property which is now the front of the Campus. It has been twice moved, but still faces the Campus entrance.



PARADISE POND, NORTHAMPTON

A large pond on Mill River at the rear of Smith College Campus which affords boating and skating facilities for the college girls. A boat house may be seen at the left and Mt. Tom Range in the distance.



A STRETCH OF TRACK

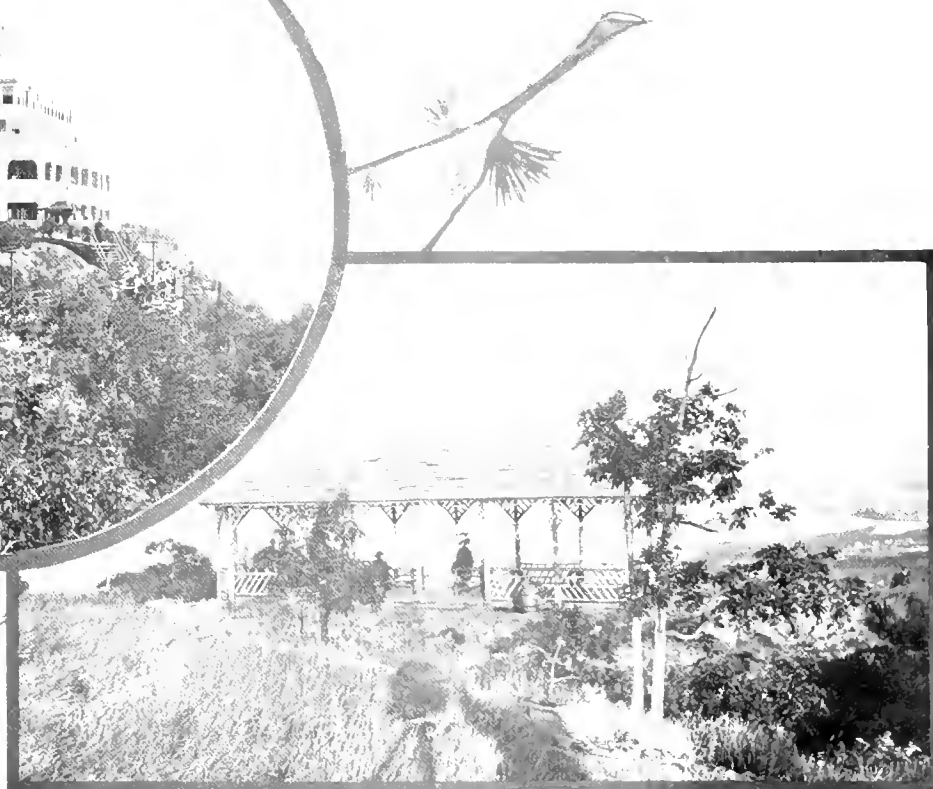
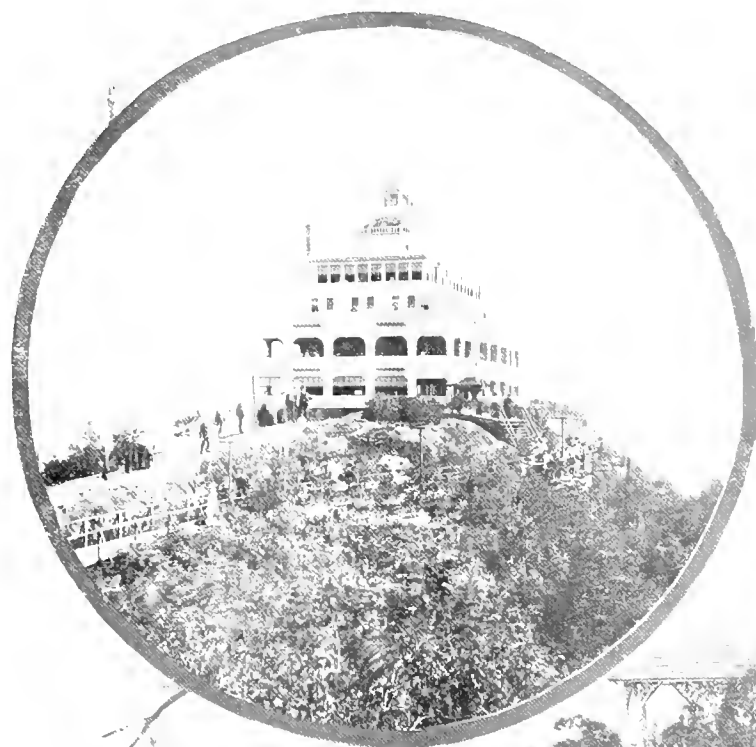
Mt. Tom Railroad with the Summit House in the distance. The maximum grade is but 21 per cent.

LOWER STATION MT. TOM RAILROAD

The cars start here for the trip to the mountain top.

ELECTRIC CAR ARRIVING AT MOUNTAIN PARK

The pavilion is shown on the left, and Deer Park surmounted by Cedar Knob is in the background.



SUMMIT HOUSE ON TOP OF MT. TOM

SUMMER PAVILION ON SUMMIT

Highest mountain of Mt. Tom Range, about 1,300 feet above sea level. Reached by Mt. Tom Railroad. The view from the summit is one of the most diversified and beautiful in the world. On a clear day the golden dome of the Connecticut State Capitol, 25 miles to the south, can be clearly seen.



WHITING STREET RESERVOIR, HOLYOKE

This is a part of the city's system of waterworks. It is situated at the base of Mt. Tom in the rear of Mountain Park.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



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